क्र॰सं॰	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	1994	1995
28.	दादरा और नगर हवेली	0	0
29.	दमन और दीव	0	1
30.	दिल्ली	0	0
31.	लक्षद्वीप	0	0
32.	पांडिचेरी	0	0
	कुल (संघ राज्य क्षेत्र)	0	1
	कुल (अखिल भारत)	122	159

स्रोतः मासिक अपराध आंकड़े

टिप्पणी: 1. आंकड़े अनन्तिम है।

2. बिहार, राजस्थान, दमन और दीव के आंकड़े उपलब्ध न होने के कारण क्रमशः मई, अक्टूबर और नवम्बर, 1995 तक ही है।

3. आन्ध्र प्रदेश के आंकड़ों में अक्टूबर और नवम्बर, 1995 के आंकड़े शामिल नहीं है।

Railway enquiry system at Visakhapatnam Railway Station

*54. DR. MOHAN BABU:
DR. Y. LAKSHMI PRASAD:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a fast and accurate railway enquiry system is being introduced at Visakhapatnam Railway Station;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when this computerised system will start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (c) An Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS) for giving computer generated response regarding running of passenger carrying trains has already been installed at Visakhapatnam. This system provides a direct telephonic interface of the person making enquiry with the computerised system. Such a person is guided and prompted to provide relevant details of the enquiry to the system to enable it to give the requisite reply. This is in addition to the enquiries regarding running of passenger carrying trains being answered by the enquiry clerks on telephone or in person.

Study on the use of wood fuel

*55. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study been done by the Government on the economics of wood fuel in the agricultural sector; and

(b) if so, when was it done and what are the details of such a study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAIN PRASAD NISHAD): (a) and (b) No such study has been done by Government in the Ministry of Environment & Forests but information from other Ministries is being collected and it will be placed on the Table of the House.

Granting of Environmental clearance

*56. SHRI PARMESHWAR KUMAR AGARWALLA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure for granting environmental/forest/site clearance before grant of mining leases by State Government;

(b) whether any guidelines have been framed for processing of such applications;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the average time taken for according clearance of mining applications;

(e) whether there is any time stipulation for processing of such applications at various stages, and for ultimate accord of clearance, if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, in what manner delays at various stages are minimised and how it is ensured that clearance is accorded in a time-bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAIN PRASAD NISHAD): (a) to (c) The Ministry carefully examines all proposals it receives seeking environmental/forest/ site clearances. The Ministry has published a Handbook of Environmental Procedures and Guidelines clearly detailing guidelines for processing of such applications. A statement on environmental clearances is enclosed. *(see* below)

(d) to (f) The Notification on Environmental Impact Assessment of Development Projects dated 27.1.94 (as amended on 4.5.94) stipulates a maximum time of 90 days for either according or rejecting environmental clearance to applicants. Constant monitoring is done at different levels in the Ministry for ensuring time-bound clearances.

Statement

Annexure referred to in reply Part (a), (b) and (c) of the Rajya Sabha Starred Question No. 56 for reply on Friday the 22nd November, 1996

ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCES

Environmental clearance of polluting or degrading development activities is done by the Central and/or the State Governments, with the following objectives:

— Optimal utilisation of finite natural resources through use of better technologies and management packages.

— Incorporating suitable remedial measures at the project formulation stage.

Till January 1994, obtaining environmental clearance from the Central Ministry was only an administrative requirement intended for mega projects undertaken by the Government or Public Sector Undertakings. However, the new Notification (which shall be referred to as the EIA Notification from now on) issued by the Ministry in January 1994 (as amended in May 1994) makes Environment Impact Assessment statutory for 29 different identified activities. This EIA Notification also includes details of procedures for obtaining environmental clearance and for public involvement besides setting time schedules for decisions taking.

1. COVERAGE OF PROJECTS WHICH REQUIRE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE:

All the projects listed under Schedule-I of the EIA Notification at, are required to obtain environmental clearance from the Central Government. It is worth pointing out here even if any of these projects fall under the delicenced category of the New Industrial Policy, they are still required to get environmental clearance from the Central Government to be able to get established and function.

Besides this, site specific projects such as mining, pit-head thermal power stations, hydro-power, major irrigation projects, ports and harbours will also have to obtain separate site clearance from the Central Government (or the State Government as the case may be) as specified in the EIA Notification.

Over and above this, the Government of India (Ministry of Environment and Forests) notifies certain areas as ecologically sensitive/fragile areas from time to time and all developmental projects which are to be located in these notified areas need to obtain environmental clearance from the Central Government irrespective of whether they are listed under Schedule-I of the EIA Notification or not. Some of the identified ecologically sensitive/fragile areas notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 so far include:

— Doon Valley, Murud-Janjira, Dahanu Talika, Aravalli ranges in Gurgaon district of Haryana and Alwar district of Rajasthan, etc.

— Identified coastal areas as per the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification.

— Forests, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Na-

tional Parks, Wetlands, Mangroves, Bio sphere Reserves, Hill and Mountain areas, etc.

The 29 projects listed in Schedule-I of the EIA Notification can be broadly categorised under the following sectors for the sake of convenience:

— Industries
— Mining
— Thermal Power Plants
— River Valley
— Ports, Harbours and Airports
— Communication
— Atomic Energy
— Transport (Rail, Road, Highway)
— Tourism (including hotels, beach resorts).

1.1 Industrial Projects

Details of industrial projects that are required to obtain environmental clearance from the Union Ministry of Environment and Forests is as follows:

A. The following industrial activites where the investment is Rs. 50 crores or above:

— Petroleum Refineries including Crude and Product Pipelines;
— Chemical Fertilizers (Nitrogenous and Phosphatic) other than single super-phosphate;
— Petrochemical complexes and petro-chemical intermediates such as DMT, Caprolactum, LAB etc. and production of basic plastics such as LLPDE, HPDE, PP PVC;
— Exploration for oil and gas and their production, transportation and storage;
— Synthetic Rubber;
— Hydrocyanic Acid and its derivatives;
— Primary metallurgical industries; Electric Arc Furnaces;
— Chlor Alkali Industry;
— Viscose staple fibre and filament yarn;
— Storage batteries integrated with manufacture of oxides of lead and lead antimony alloy;
— Pulp, paper and newsprint;
— Cement.

B. The following industrial activites where the investment is Rs. 1 crore and above:

— Pesticides (technical);
— Bulk drugs and pharmaceuticals;
— Asbestos and asbestos products;
— Integrated paint complex including manufacture of resins and basic raw materials required in the manufacture of paints;
— Distilleries,
— Raw skins and hides;
— Dyes;
— Foundries (individual);
— Electroplating.

C. All industrial projects to be located in any of the notified ecologically fragile/ sensitive areas mentioned in para 5.

The industrial licensing mechanism of the Government of India provides that:

— The investor obtains a Letter of Intent (LOI) of certain specific products to be manufactured.
— The LOI is to be converted into an Industrial Licence subject to certain conditions.

Vehicular Air Pollution

*57. SHRI SATISH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that vehicular air pollution in metropolis is increasing over the years and has assumed serious proportions;